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1. A hydroelectric power plant under construction is situated south of the village of Tiszalök, between the River Hernád and the curve of the River Tisza. It is at present the largest hydroelectric power plant in Hungary. To the north of Tiszalök two irrigation and shipping canals are being built, one, called the "main eastern canal" in a southern direction, the other, is the "main western canal". These two main canals will be complemented with a net of smaller irrigation canals. All these constructions have been decided upon by the prewar Hungarian Governments and detailed plans have also been worked out, but war prevented their realization.
2. The great dam of the power plant is being built in the large curve of the Tisza at Tiszalök, near Razom puszta. Six million cubic meters of earth will be moved. This power plant will yield 55 million kw current per year, which is equivalent to 50,000 tons of coal yearly. The height of the dam will be 7.5 meters, and the artificial lake to be created for water storage purposes will contain several million cubic meters of water. The total length of the irrigation canals will be several hundred kilometers.
3. The 60 meter long steel construction of the turbine house is finished. The electric generator room, 70 meters long, 20 meters wide and 20 meters inside height, is still under construction with prefabricated concrete pillars. By the spring of 1954, the following parts of the power plant are to be ready: The dam, shipping sluices, and power plant. With the help of the dam the level of the River Tisza will be elevated by 9 meters; the Tisza thus will be navigable for large cargo ships as far as Záhony, the present Hungaro-Soviet border station, where the greatest Hungaro-Soviet railroad and highway traffic is handled.
4. The turbine house of the power plant is to be finished in 1952. The "Ganz" Wagon Works delivered the first turbines in August. There will be three turbines in all. Director of the power plant construction is Ladislav Teleki; secretary

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and chief commissioner of the Communist Party is Ladislav Kiss; head of the workers' union, responsible for the construction committee's work is Nicholas Gál

5. In connection with the construction of the shipping sluices, an 85 meter long and 17 meter wide canal is being built for transfer of the ships, which will navigate on the Tisza to Dombrád, and on the River Bodrog to Sátoraljánhely.
6. The "main eastern canal" will touch the following cities and villages: Búdszentmihály-Hajdunánás-Hajdubószörmény-Balmazújváros-Hajduszoboszló-Tetétlen-Bakonyság. It will be 97 kilometers long. Fifty thousand liters of water will flow per minute through the sluices into the canal. The canal will not only serve for irrigation, but will also be navigable for 1,000 ton cargoes. Ten million cubic meters of earth will be moved. At present work is going on busily between Búdszentmihály-Hajdunánás; only a few kilometers of the canal have been finished. Most of the workers are slave laborers, political deportees, with many women and even children among them who work under inhuman conditions. There are also two allegedly Soviet-made bulldozers (földkotró) at work; one of them clears away 4,000 cubic meters of earth daily, the other one 2,000. The main eastern canal is to be finished by 1953, as far as Hajduszoboszló, and it will irrigate the state estate at Nádudvar, where rice is being grown.
7. The main western canal is a smaller construction and only about three million cubic meters of earth will be moved. This canal will irrigate about 200,000 cadastral yokes.
8. Along the main canals, about 200 kilometers long, a forest strip is being planted. Such afforestation is also being done now around Hajdunánás, where about 3,000 acres have been planted, mainly oak. Oak, once abundant on the Alföld (Great Hungarian Plain)--a few magnificent specimens only remained near Tiszadob--almost totally disappeared in the last century, and so the new afforestation of oak along the canals is a novelty.

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